CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 1.

AND TRIBUNE.

...Weekly and Weekly

...AND TRIBUNE CO.

...Over Geo. Smith's Bank

...DITORS.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1858.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER,
OF MCHENRY COUNTY.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

To the Readers of the Press and Tribune.

Henceforth the PRESS AND TRIBUNE constitute a single journal. It is unnecessary to recount the many reasons which have induced the consolidation, for they may all be embraced in the one general proposition, that "in union there is strength." While the joint proprietors are satisfied they have taken a step which will favorably affect their private interests, they are none the less confident that the public interests, so far as they are connected with journalism, will be also promoted by the union of the two papers.

The plans of the proprietors, as matured, embrace the publication of two editions daily, (morning and afternoon), a tri-weekly and a weekly edition. The afternoon edition of the daily will retain the name of the TRIBUNE alone, while all the other editions will be designated as above.

The morning edition, for the present, contains thirty-six columns, which, on account of their increased length, make the enlargement equivalent to eight columns. This edition will embrace everything that will be valuable to the business man, the professional man, the politician and the general reader; and it will be enlarged from time to time as the growing business of the city and country and an increase of patronage may require.

The afternoon edition will be of the former size of the Daily PRESS. It will contain the latest city news and telegraphic dispatches up to the hour of going to press, and will be intended more particularly for city circulation. It will also be sold upon the afternoon and evening railroad trains, and will be sent to the country when desired. As this edition will go more generally into the family circle than the larger one of the morning, care will be taken to render it both a welcome and profitable visitor, by making proper selections and by excreising a vigilance over its columns that will exclude from them everything calculated to offend a refined taste and a becoming modesty.

The tri-weekly and weekly editions will be of the same size as the morning edition, and will embrace the most important matter of both the daily editions.

The consolidation, of the two papers gives to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE a circulation unequalled in the North west, and therefore it is the very best medium of advertising extant in this region. Its daily circulation is larger than that of the combined circulation of all the other daily papers in the State, our contemporaries of this city included. Its tri-weekly circulation is large, and is confined chiefly to country merchants doing business off of the lines of railroads, and to enterprising thrifty farmers who appreciate the importance of always having the latest news as to markets, crops, etc., etc. The weekly has an unprecedentedly heavy circulation, finding its way into every county and almost every township of the States and Territories of the North-west. As advertisements passing through the several editions of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will fall under the eye of nearly every reader, if not indeed all, whom it would be desirable should see it.

It is scarcely necessary to say anything to the former readers of the PRESS or of the TRIBUNE as to the political course of the consolidated paper. The steady, consistent and zealous support which these journals have given to the great cardinal doctrines of the Republican party, wherever the issue has been made in the country, whether in the halls of legislature, where the Press and the Tribune, in their individual capacities, have stood in the contest, there will be found the PRESS AND TRIBUNE in their associated relation, battling with their combined strength for the triumph of the right.

Both the PRESS and the TRIBUNE have made names for themselves through their enterprise in obtaining and giving at the earliest possible moment, news of importance, for the fullness and accuracy of their commercial reports, for their attention to all matters pertaining to the development of the country and the promotion of its general interests, and for an unflagging industry in whatever seems legitimately within the scope of journalism. The consolidated PRESS AND TRIBUNE will be true to these antecedents, and with the combination of capital, experience, enterprise and facilities of the two establishments, it is confidently expected by the proprietors and editors that they will be able to make a decided improvement in each particular.

The first issue of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE is now before the public. The proprietors and editors believe they have the means in their possession to make a journal of which the city and the whole North-west may be justly proud. But they would have it stand or fall upon its merits alone. If its moral tone be pure and elevated—if it treat political opponents with fairness, dignity and convincing force—if it impart seasonable, copious and accurate information upon all matters of direct interest to the public, or to any of the classes into which community is divided—then our enterprise will prove an entire success; if not, not. The proprietors entertain no fear of the result.

The Policy of the Enemy.

The evident policy of the DOUGLAS faction of the Democratic party is to win success by any means other than those recognized as legitimate in all honorably conducted political campaigns. They do not propose to convince the judgment, warm the hearts or rouse the noble passions of those whom they address; but, by fomenting a Republican quarrel here, exciting jealousies there, and scattering falsehoods derogatory of our candidates and eulogistic of theirs, everywhere, to carry off the prize which neither their honesty nor their ability has earned. It is not too early to put our party friends on their guard against their machinations, specimens of which have already been displayed. Wherever they can coax or buy Republican opposition in Republican ranks—make a split in consequence of the alleged unfairness or partiality of our conventions, or sow the seeds of discord and the like,—there the agents of Mr. DOUGLAS will be at work. Wherever the personal qualities of their leader—exaggerated for good and diminished for evil—can be made to win a vote; wherever the real issue between Free Labor on the one side and Chattelism on the other, can be thrust out of sight, and the contest narrowed down to a squabble between two men; wherever a denial of the creed of the Democracy, or misrepresentation of the belief of the Republicans seems to promise advantage; wherever the Republicans can be tricked by the alleged approach of Mr. DOUGLAS to their position, or wherever fulsome flattery of their opponents holds out a hope of temporary gain, there the Senator's followers must be vigilantly watched. Let our friends be warned; and let those men whose allegiance to party, country and truth hangs so loosely about them that, in this crisis in the affairs of the State and nation, they will not forego personal ambitions and put in abeyance personal likes and dislikes, be warned also. No probable or possible treachery can turn the party from its purpose, or snatch from its grasp the victory of which it is assured; but we cannot afford to favor design from those who should be our friends—cannot permit the bickerings and jealousies of his leaders, or the unjustified ambition of those longing for place to, detract from the glory of the triumph which it is destined to achieve. He who dons the livery of the enemy, or who, in the hope of personal advancement, lends himself to the enemy's purposes, is no friend of the party, and should be treated accordingly.

Our Relations with Mexico.

The occasion for the assumption, by our Government, of the talked-of Protectorate over Mexico, is probably not far off. The levy, by ZULOAGA, of a forced loan for the support of his usurpation has caused immense excitement in the Capital, and most of the foreign residents, refusing to comply with the exactions of the "President for a day," have submitted to a seizure of their property and are preparing to leave the country. Among these are many American merchants; and the injustice meted out to them, when they should have had protection, has impelled Mr. FORSYTH, our resident Minister, to demand his passports. Thus, at last advices, the quarrel stood.

Now is the time for the Administration. Here is a fine worthy of democratic steel; here is an opportunity to extend that institution to which the Democracy now a-days is exclusively devoted; here is a quarrel ready prepared for democratic taking-up. Who doubts that the Washington *Union* will have the smell of villainous saltpetre in all its columns, and that the talk of the President and his Cabinet will be of fire and blood? No burly Englishmen with their fleets of countless steamers, their Crimean and Indian armies, their manufacturing towns which alike turn out munitions of war and consume our cotton, their exhaustless wealth and hardy courage, are in the way of a glorious campaign. A pigmy has insulted a giant—a sparrow has pecked at the American eagle; and the cry for "indemnity for the past and security for the future" will soon fill the air.

Had not this matter a tragic aspect as well as a comic presentment, the country could afford to laugh over the probabilities which the future will develop. Mexico has doubtless been guilty of an outrage; and without a change of administration there which will depose ZULOAGA and give our citizens who are aggrieved a chance for indemnity, she will be compelled to smart. But the uses which will be made of the opportunity, by the South, ever alert for the acquisition of additional territory, upon which her idea of Christianity and Democracy may be impressed, will excite mirth when contrasted with hyperbolical professions of patriotism by which they will be justified. It is perhaps among the foreordained events, that that distracted, robber-ridden, and priest-governed country will fall under the protection which HOUSTON, and politicians of his school, are anxious to impose; or, that our Government will promptly seize and hold half a dozen of her northern frontier States, which will hereafter be the occasion of a new and more bitter strife between the already exasperated North and the encroaching South. We wait the movement of the magnates in Washington.

Louis Napoleon's Policy.

This is just now a fruitful topic for cabinet and newspaper speculation. The French Emperor's augmentation of his army and navy at a time when Europe is in a state of profound peace, if we except the war between Montenegro and Turkey, naturally suggests the question, What does he mean? Is he about to falsify his famous declaration, "*L'Empire c'est la Paix?*" Are his mock battles, the frequent reviews of his troops, his assiduous study of military tactics, mere child's play, or, if having any serious purport, intended to confer peace more certain and permanent.

To these questions there are various answers. The London *Times*, which aims to be the *avant courier* of public opinion in Europe, says Napoleon means war, and sounds a note of warning for England to be prepared for a possible contest.

"France has but few colonies, and those of inconsiderable extent. She has no large foreign commerce to protect—no refractory Indis to conquer and reorganize. She has nothing to fear from a descent on her coasts from the sea-board. Why, then, is France arming and augmenting her navy? We know a right to ask the question, but the answer is not so easy. Whatever reasons Napoleon may have for increasing his armies and navies, the forces so, her neighbors and her allies, are not to be trifled with. They are determined to arm, we must either be content to lie at her mercy, or prepare to arm too."

We do not, for our part, believe the third NAPOLEON so mad as to dream of following the example of his dashing uncle, by throwing down the gauntlet to the combined powers of Europe. The truth seems to be, that his narrow escape from the bombs of ORSINI gave his nervous system a more serious shock than his extraordinary coolness on that occasion led the public to suppose. For a moment he lost his grand imperturbability, and committed the damaging error of allowing the world to see that he doubted the strength of his position. His eagerness to pursue fugitive conspirators to their haunts in England—the foolish threats of intensely loyal army officers against *perfide Albion*, in the columns of the *Moniteur*—the war upon the press—and, finally, the immediate order to establish four grand military camps in the heart of the country, with the evident intention of overawing his subjects,—were all unmistakable evidences that he relied upon no other principle than force in maintaining his usurped empire.

We are not among those who have predicted the speedy downfall of NAPOLEON; but evidently there must come a time when merely repressive measures will not answer in the government of the French people. Four hundred thousand bayonets are strong, but ideas and aspirations are stronger, and may any day assert their rightful dominion. In this age, it has been well said, "bayonets think," and they do not always obey the word of command. The press may be kept under perpetual ban; but what power is able to prevent Frenchmen from talking and conspiring? That NAPOLEON is strong and magnanimous, no other evidence need be cited than the fact that, starting ten years ago as an adventurer, he leaped at once to supreme power, and has since governed France more completely and with a firmer and steadier hand than any monarch that had preceded him; but his system is a vicious one, unsuited to the age and to the French people, and must either be greatly modified or share the fate of other despotisms that have fallen before the advance of free principles.

Illinois Matters in Washington.

Despite all reports to the contrary, we have reason to know that the newly appointed Marshal, DAVIDSON, holds his place only by sufferance; and that sixty days will not elapse before his head will be in a bloody basket. We are not in the confidence of those who make and unmake Federal officials in our city or elsewhere in Illinois; but we have this information from such a source that we are not at liberty to doubt it. Mr. DAVIDSON'S late appointment of subordinates in his office—PAUL DENNIS, recently deposed for political heresies, and E. T. FRY, a son of Gen. FRY, whose head fell only last week—will not diminish the discontent which the President feels in view of the fact that he has been deceived in the character of the man upon whom he has conferred political favors. Mr. BUCHANAN, whatever may be said to the contrary, actively sympathizes with the supporters of his Administration in Illinois, and he will not fail to do whatever he can to reward them and punish his enemies. Those are the facts; and the inventors of the stories of forgiveness and reconciliation, as will be by and by demonstrated, are exercising their talents in the direction of their wishes. Wait until BRAINARD returns!

Lead and Gold in Minnesota.

The editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer* has been a specimen of [illegible] from a vein [illegible] about eight miles east of [illegible]. The [illegible] of the vein is [illegible] and [illegible] Gold is also [illegible] Lake City and the [illegible]

The Passage at Arms between Lincoln and Douglas in 1854.

Some allusion has been made recently to the passage-at-arms between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS during the progress of the State Fair in Springfield in 1854. We remember the circumstance perfectly, as it made a deep impression on all spectators at the time, and as it is not unlikely to be repeated ere long under new auspices, we will give a sketch of it from memory. As the impression made on Mr. DOUGLAS himself must have been more profound than that experienced by any other man present, he will be able to say whether our recollection is correct in its essential parts.

The affair came off on the fourth day of October, 1854. The State Fair had been in progress two days, and the capital was full of all manner of men. The Nebraska bill had been passed on the previous twenty-second of May. Mr. DOUGLAS had returned to Illinois to meet an outraged constituency. He had made a fragmentary speech in Chicago, the people filling up each hiatus in a peculiar and good-humored way. He called the people a mob—they called him a rowdy. The "mob" had the best of it, both then and at the election which succeeded. The notoriety of all these events had stirred up the politics of the State from bottom to top. Hundreds of politicians had met at Springfield expecting a tearsome set of an unusual character—DOUGLAS, BISSEL, KIRKNER, LINCOLN, BENECULL, MATTESON, YATES, CODDING, JOHN CALHOUN, (of the order of the Candle-Box,) JOHN M. PALMER, the whole house (or hare) of the MCCONNELLS, SINGLETON, (known to fame in the Mormon War,) THOS. L. HARRIS, and a host of others. Several speeches were made before, and several after, the passage between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS, but that was justly held to be the event of the season. We cannot help alluding to an evening "scrimmage" between JOHN CALHOUN and Col. E. D. TAYLOR, in which the latter made expositions of the forerunner of the Lecompton Constitution which would have led a respectable man to commit suicide. Nor must we omit to mention that the first Republican State Convention was called to meet at Springfield on the 4th of October, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer. The Convention consisted of less than a dozen persons, of whom the writer hereof was one. Hon. JOHN C. MCGEN was put in nomination. Mr. MCLEAN declined the then dubious honor, and Hon. JAMES MILLER, the present Treasurer, was subsequently put on the track. The Douglasites pooh-poohed the idea of a Republican State Treasurer—rather more confidently than they do now-a-days.

We do not remember whether a challenge to debate passed between the friends of the speakers or not, but there was a perfectly amicable understanding between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS, that the former should speak two or three hours and the latter reply in just as little or as much time as he chose. Mr. LINCOLN took the stand at two o'clock—a large crowd in attendance, and Mr. DOUGLAS seated on a small platform in front of the desk. The first half-hour of Mr. LINCOLN'S speech was taken up with compliments to his distinguished friend Judge DOUGLAS, and dry allusions to the political events of the past few years. His distinguished friend Judge DOUGLAS had taken his seat, as soldiers in the CROMWELLIAN army took theirs, with the design of not moving a muscle till it came his turn to speak. The laughter provoked by LINCOLN'S exordium, however, soon began to make him uneasy; and when Mr. L. arrived at his (Douglas') speech pronouncing the Missouri Compromise "a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb," he opened his lips far enough to remark, "A first-rate speech!" This was the beginning of an amusing colloquy.

"Yes," continued LINCOLN, "so affectionate was my friend's regard for this compromise line, that when TEXAS was admitted into the Union, and it was found that a strip extended north of 36 deg. 30 min., he actually introduced a bill extending the line and prohibiting slavery in the northern edge of the new State."

"And you voted against the bill," said DOUGLAS.

"Precisely so," replied LINCOLN; "I was in favor of running the line *a great deal further South*."

"About this time," the speaker continued, "my distinguished friend introduced me to a particular friend of his, one David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania." [Laughter.]

"I thought," said Douglas, "you would find him congenial company."

"So I did," replied LINCOLN. "I had the most intimate, about forty times. It was a *Democratic* measure then, I believe. At any rate Gen. CASS scolded Honest John DAVIS, of Massachusetts, soundly, for talking away the last hours of the session so that he (CASS) couldn't crowd it through. Apropos of GEN. CASS: If I am not greatly mistaken he has a prior claim to my distinguished friend, to the authorship of Popular Sovereignty. The old General has an infirmity for writing letters. Shortly after the scolding he gave JOHN DAVIS he wrote his NICHOLSON letter ——."

Douglas (solemnly)—"God Almighty placed man on the earth, and told him to choose between good and evil. That was the origin of the Nebraska bill!"

LINCOLN—"Well; the priority of invention being settled, let us award all credit to Judge Douglas for being the first to discover it." The laughter this time extended to everybody in the audience except Douglas.

It would be impossible, in any limits to give an idea of the strength of Mr. LINCOLN'S argument. We deemed it *apt* for the ablest effort of the campaign—from whatever source. The occasion was a great one, and the speaker was every way equal to it. The effect produced was tremendously magnetic. No one who was the listener can ever forget the power and vehemence of the following passage:

"My distinguished friend says it is an insult to the emigrants to Kansas and Nebraska to suppose they are not able to govern themselves. We must not slur over an argument of this kind because it happens to tickle the ear. It must be met and answered. I admit that the emigrant to Kansas and Nebraska is competent to govern *himself*, but," the speaker rising, to his full weight, "*I deny his right to govern any other person* WITHOUT THAT PERSON'S CONSENT." The applause which followed this triumphant refutation of a cunning falsehood, was but an earnest of the victory at the polls which followed just one month from that day.

When Mr. LINCOLN had concluded Mr. DOUGLAS strode hastily to the stand. As usual he employed ten minutes in telling how grossly he had been abused. Recollecting himself, he added "though in a perfectly courteous manner"—abused in a perfectly courteous manner! He then devoted half an hour to showing that it was indispensably necessary to California emigrants, Santa Fe traders and others, to have organic acts provided for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska—that being precisely the point which nobody disputed. Having established this premiss to his satisfaction, Mr. DOUGLAS launched forth into an argument wholly apart from the positions taken by Mr. LINCOLN. He had about half finished at six o'clock, when an adjournment to ten was effected. The speaker insisted strenuously upon his right to reapse in the evening, but we believe the second part of that speech has not been delivered to this day.

After the Springfield passage, the two speakers went to Peoria and tried it again with identically the same results. A friend who listened to the Peoria debate informed me that after LINCOLN had finished, DOUGLAS "hadn't much to say"—which we presume to have been Mr. DOUGLAS' view of the case also, for the reason that he ran away from his antagonist and kept out of his way during the remainder of the campaign.

If Mr. DOUGLAS cares about repealing the experiment of 1854, which we have here detailed, we have reason to believe he can be accommodated.

Fraser River Gold Mines.

A correspondent of *The Alta*, writing from Victoria, May 17th, says:

"The steamer *Otter* came in a few days ago from Fort Langley, and, contrary to report, brought 300 pounds of gold dust for the Hudson's Bay Company, but I have not seen it. * * * I have seen quite a number of persons from the mines. There seems to be but one opinion among them as regards there being plenty of gold in the diggings, and the best evidence is that all of them, after laying in a stock of provisions, return back to the mines, and the steamers return back empty to San Francisco. The merchants are reaping a harvest, trading their goods for gold dust."

A gentleman, writing a private letter from Whatcom, says:

"I have seen the gold brought down by miners, who have been obliged to leave the diggings on account of their inability to procure food for sustenance. My experience by working in the mines in California, during the space of eight years, enables me to say that there is no doubt but that the new mines are very rich and very extensive. Mining is easy and water abundant."

The rush to the Fraser River gold mines continued [illegible] persons have passed through [illegible] April 30th, twenty miners [illegible] Secretary of Colorado [illegible] It is [illegible] 5,000 miners are already [illegible] *could let* the new [illegible]

The Free Democracy of St Louis.

On Monday last, the Free Democracy of St. Louis, represented by delegates, held their County Convention, for the nomination of a Representative in Congress, members of the Legislature and county officers. The gathering of outsiders was larger and enthusiastic; and as the names of the successful candidates before the convention were announced, they elicited rounds of hearty applause. Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR was nominated for re-election by acclamation, and with enthusiastic demonstrations. The ticket was filled up with other and reliable advocates of the Free Labor creed. The resolutions of the convention are worthy of study, as they embody the belief of the Emancipationist party of that State, while, at the same time, they demonstrate its substantial identity, in national affairs, with the creed of the Republicans of the Free North.

Resolved, That we reaffirm as the basis of our political faith the great Democratic doctrines promulgated by Mr. JEFFERSON and the fathers of the Republic—the strictest economy in the administration of public affairs and hostility to monopolies of labor, of land, and of every other description of monopoly—privilege or class legislation.

Resolved, That we denounce the present Federal Administration for its reckless profligacy and extravagance, the public expenditure exceeding that of any administration of the government from its foundation, whilst not one dollar has been appropriated to the improvement of Western Rivers and Harbors. We denounce the system of jobbing and peculation which prevails in every department, manifesting itself in such transactions as the fraudulent sale of Fort Snelling, and still more fraudulent purchase of Willett's Point, and the letting of enormous contracts to party favorites in violation of law.

Resolved, That we denounce the present Administration for its abandonment of every principle of Democracy, by its profession of which it attained power—we denounce its contrivance, the Lecompton Constitution, which it has sought and is now seeking to force upon a reluctant people; we denounce the Administration for violating the law of Congress on the subject of the overland mail, in order to propitiate their Southern masters by making that which was intended as a national road, a merely Southern and sectional one; we denounce the Administration for its hostility to the West and all Western improvements, inasmuch as it has denied the West a fair share in the benefits of the Government, in order to swell the profits of jobbers and plunderers.

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro-equality, and to all who favor negro equality, and to those who seek its accomplishment by compelling white men to work side by side with negro slaves.

Resolved, That we believe it to be for the best interests of Missouri that slavery should become extinct within her borders, and the negroes removed beyond her limits. Give us Missouri for white men, and white men for Missouri.

Resolved, That we most deplore a National Legislature, which has been untrue to the laboring interests of the country—solicitous only for agitations gotten up by politicians for their own personal elevation, and that we recognize as in more in accordance with the republican character of our government—that system which shall require honesty and capacity in passports to office, rather than mere reckless partisan attachment—which shall consult home economy by abolishing tariff duties upon necessaries of life and which now taxes all consumers for the benefit of the few who monopolize their production—which shall encourage the improvement of our great river that bear the commerce of the West to the coasts of the East, and shall also forthwith promote the construction of a central National highway to connect us with the Pacific States, and which shall introduce such reform into the disposition of public lands as will secure the soil to actual settlers free of charge, and wrest it from the hands of those who now speculate in the homes of the people and grow rich by swindling pioneers.

California Intelligence.

From the Alta California, June 5.

Judge HOFFMAN, of the United States District Court, rejected the claim of Milton LITTLE for 22,176 acres of land opposite Sacramento City. This claim is founded on an alleged grant from MEXICO, and among the papers offered in evidence were two certificates signed by Gen. SUTTER, and dated in 1845. Judge HOFFMAN declared himself satisfied that one of these was written in 1857, and ante-dated, and he expresses a suspicion of the good faith of the other. This is the second case in which Judge HOFFMAN has declared certificates of SUTTER dated previous to the American conquest to have been written since, and ante-dated.

Gov. WELLER has published a list of 153 convicts who have escaped from the State Prison, and have never been recaptured. He offers a reward of $50 for the arrest of each one, and 25 cents per mile as mileage for taking the fugitive to prison.

The total amount of gold deposited in the San Francisco Mint during the last five [illegible]

A lump of gold quartz, [illegible] exhibition here. It is as large as a good [illegible] watermelon, and is all speckled over with yellow metal, which is seen in [illegible] as thick and large as a double eagle. The total value of the specimen is supposed to be $8,800. It was found in a mountain.

A lump of pure gold, weighing 103 ounces, and worth $1,800, was found [illegible] before last in Whiting Hill, near Sonora. [illegible] Lyons, Joseph Osborn and John Corbyn, Cornish miners; Greenleaf Plummer from New Hampshire, and Albert Plummer from Maine—were killed in a tunnel near Shasta, on the 22d ultimo, by coming on a body of water, which burst out upon them with tremendous force, bruising them against the rocky sides of the tunnel. They were 800 feet from the mouth of the tunnel at the time. It is not yet known whether the bodies were in a natural reservoir or in some deserted shaft.

The last mail carried to you the news of the murder of four persons at the house of M. Barnier in Tulare Valley, by a party of Mexicans and Mexicans. Since then the same party have murdered a young American, named JACK GILKY, in San Luis Obispo County. Shortly after this last murder, one of the gang, Santos Peraltos, was caught in that county and hanged by the people; and about the same time a party of citizens while hunting the others, overtook Joaquin Valensuela, whom they tried by Lynch court. They found him guilty of murder, rape, kidnapping, and of having been a confederate of the famous Joaquin Murieta in 1850, and they hanged him.

John COWEN and John HART, who followed the business of robbing Chinamen in Mariposa County, committed the indiscretion, on the 15th ult., of despoiling a gang of Celestials, with whom a rich Chinaman was interested. He offered forthwith a reward for the arrest of the robbers, and ten white men pursued them and ordered them to surrender. They refused, and both were shot down—COWEN dead and HART badly wounded.

A Mr. ANDERSON, one of the party of horse-thieves by whom FRANK LANE was killed, was hanged by Lynch law at La Grange, the county seat of Mariposa County, on the 28th ult. The alleged reason for the execution was, the witnesses of the murder were going off to FRASER RIVER; and unless he was executed by Lynch law he would not be punished at all.

Mrs. Parmelia G. FOX was crushed to death on the night of the 15th ult., at Alleghany, Sierra County. A very large pine log, which had been lying on the mountain side above the cabin where she lived, became dislodged from its position by some means unknown, and rolling down with tremendous force, struck the cabin in which she and her husband were asleep, demolished it, and killed her, though her husband escaped with a slight bruise. The log, in its downward course, rolled over several other cabins below, but these cabins had been built on excavated sites so as to have the roofs on one side nearly on a level with the hill, so that the log hopped over without injury to the occupants.

A late gale threw great numbers of sardines on the beach of Monterey Bay, where they abound.

About two weeks since a Mrs. DEIB, a young white woman holding a respectable position in society, gave birth to a mulatto child. The mother and her husband being both dark in complexion, he did not discover anything wrong in the child, but the negro father was indiscreet enough to go to a white man, tell him that he was the father, and ask for advice. The white man applied to and told Mr. DEIB, who seemed his wife having given birth to a mulatto child, and she confessed it. A shotgun was sent to Stockton, where he found the negro, and tried to kill him with a revolver, but he was caught and held after firing several shots, only one of which struck the negro's wrist. The black man was imprisoned to protect him from the mob, but several days afterward he was hanged in the street. The papers publish the main facts, but do not give us any particulars. Mrs. DEIB says the negro, who had been employed in the house as cook, outraged her, as she thinks, almost unconsciously when they had their first connection, and afterward several times he compelled her to submit to him by threats. While he was in prison he said she was as much to blame as he was herself. She is an outcast, and he is dead. Prosecution has been commenced against DEIB for [illegible] who hanged the man without warrant or [illegible]

MARRIED.—In San Francisco, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Wm. C. Ralston, of that city, to Miss Lizzie R. Fry, niece and adopted daughter of Capt. J. D. FRY, formerly of Carrollton, Ill.

General Intelligence.

THE MONROE OMNIBUSICES.—The removal of the remains of President MONROE will take place on *Friday*, July 2d, at four o'clock in the afternoon. No doubt there will be a large military and civic display. The citizens of New York will not be behind those of Richmond in manifesting their regard for the memory and worth of an illustrious man. A correspondent of the *Herald* of the friends, the joint committees of the Common Council and the committee of Virginians have determined to remove the remains privately from the cemetery to a private house on the fourteenth street, when, on the day of parade, they will be given in charge of the Eighth regiment (Washington Grays), which has been appointed the escort and guard of honor during all the ceremonies in New York. The remains will be taken to the City Hall and placed in the Governor's Room, where they will lie in state, guarded by the Eighth regiment, from the hour of the afternoon of the 5d, when they will be given in charge of the Seventh regiment, and placed on board of the steamer Jamestown. The Eighth regiment will also accompany the remains to the boat.—*N. Y. Herald*, 30th ult.

A VALUABLE HERD OF CATTLE.—Samuel THORNE, of Thornedale, Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, N. Y., has a herd of only seventy cattle, but their cash valuation is over $50,000. For one bull $6,000 was paid by England; for another $3,000; and another is valued at $5,000. Mr. THORNE has also a flock of sheep, [illegible] cost $5,000 at an average sale [illegible]

Letter from Waukegan.

New Presbyterian Church—Ceremonies of Laying the Corner-Stone—A Forthcoming Ice Cream and Strawberry Party—Who will go from Chicago?

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WAUKEGAN, June 29, 1858.

Yesterday, at four o'clock P. M., the corner-stone of the Presbyterian church edifice, being erected in this place, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. A large audience was in attendance, composed of members of the various congregations in the city. Rev. Wilbur McKaig, of the Methodist church, and Rev. George L. Little, pastor of the Presbyterian church, made very interesting and appropriate addresses. The Stone was then laid after depositing within it the following documents: A copy of the Bible, the Confession of Faith, Records of the Church, together with the names of the officers and original members; a copy of the Daily Chicago Press, and a copy of the Waukegan *Gazette*. Rev. J. M. Reed then led in prayer. The excellent quartette of the Presbyterian church sang appropriate pieces with pleasing effect.

The edifice being erected will cost seven thousand dollars. It is to be of wood, and of the Gothic architecture, and will seat an audience of five hundred persons. When finished it will be an ornament to the place. There is a great lack of good church edifices here, which it is hoped a few years will supply. The beauty and healthfulness of the place are attracting a class of residents here which will greatly increase the number of those who will be interested in such improvements.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church give an Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival, on Friday of this week, at Dickinson's Hall, for the purpose of raising funds to furnish their church. They extend a cordial invitation to all lovers of ice cream and strawberries and cream in Chicago, to meet them on that occasion. The doors of families will be thrown open for the entertainment of as many as will come. Will not many accept this invitation, and for a little season escape from the heat and dust of the city, and come and inhale the pure and perfumed air of Waukegan, and feast their eyes on its beautiful gardens? And then the strawberries they will get, will be fresh from the vines, and not the stale article they are wont to get from the fruiterers' stalls; and the cream will not be manufactured from the refuse of the still, but from the fragrant clover and running brooks of the country. Yours, W. I. M.

Narrow Escape of a Railroad Train from Fearful Wreck.

A Niagara Falls Correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

A slide occurred on the railroad along the gorge between Lewiston and Suspension Bridge, on Friday evening last, under circumstances that seem to me to realize how constant and imminent are the perils of travel by rail, even under the most favorable circumstances. This road, for most of the distance, is on the very brink of the gorge, in some places hundreds of feet above the river; sometimes inserted into the perpendicular ledge, with large masses of rocks suspended fearfully over the track. At a point about midway between the Falls and Lewiston, where the track lies about two hundred feet above the river, and where it is deemed is nearly perpendicular, about seventy feet of the road bed slid off. The hillhouse, perpendicular wall, no broader at the base than at the top, which was relied on to make things safe, began to (give way, as the mechanic assured me,) nearly or quite a week before. The giving out of the whole structure had been looked upon as certain for some time, and not cars filled with passengers ventured to be drawn at least twice a day. Such recklessness is without a parallel in railway management.

A gentleman who was too late for the train started to walk that evening over the track from Lewiston to Suspension Bridge. It was he who first discovered the slide, but he came within a hair's breadth of going down with the chasm himself. Not dreaming of anything of the sort, he walked to the very brink before he discovered, by the dim light of the moon, the fearful state of the case. Another step and it would have been the last for him. His retrograde movement was both prompt and rapid. The slide had probably taken place immediately on the passing over of the 5:30 train, a short time before, for the rocks were then tumbling and crashing into the abyss, and the gentleman felt sensibly the earth giving way where he stood. He sprang back. No mortal can tell what near destruction and total annihilation at that train of cars came. Its own weight and motion, doubtless, started the avalanche. They have been all that stood between eternity and every soul on board. But the train did pass on, in the pleasure seeking pursuit all unconscious of the danger they had escaped. And for days previous the trains had been crossing to this danger, and an officer in charge of the road assured me that the train which, if the slide had occurred, they knew precisely that, would have been due at the time, was expecting it for a week, and still had been sending out trains each way twice a day all the while. Words cannot express the culpability of those in immediate authority. A presentation by the Coroner's [illegible]

Indian Depredations in Minnesota.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 26th ult. in connection with some remarks urging upon the Legislature the adoption of prompt and efficient measures to check the depredations of the Yankton and other tribes of hostile Indians, says:

While the Legislature is in waiting for facts, it is not improbable that these savages are diligently adding the destruction of the Yellow Medicine and Red Wood Agencies to the list of forfeit of facts they have already accumulated, but which is not sufficient to excite the interest of our philosophic legislators. A circumstance which gives a still more serious aspect to the matter is, that the Teetons are said to be united with the Yanktonnais in this demonstration of hostility.

Now these Teetons are the fiercest as they are the most powerful of all the Sioux, outnumbering all the rest of the nation. Like the Yanktonnais, who must not be confounded with the more peaceful Yanktons, they are a roving tribe, and occupy a large extent of country west of the Missouri, between Fort Benton and Fort Randall. They are notorious for their massacres of whites. It was a Band of Teetons that GEN. HARNEY punished so unmercifully for the massacre of a [illegible] of United States troops. When INK-PA-DU-TAH escaped last summer from the pursuits of the troops and friendly Indians of our own State, he sought aid from the Teetons to avenge his wrongs on our people. The murderous alliance was only frustrated by those Teeton chiefs who retained a wholesome recollection of the chastisement inflicted by HARNEY. Since then they have given a great deal of trouble to the new settlements of Nebraska. That these Teetons, to the number of one hundred lodges, are now conspicuous in the camp of the invading Yanktonnais, there is, it is said, some four or five hundred lodges more, augurs ill for the ulterior designs of the marauders.

The frontier settlements of our own State are almost entirely at the mercy of this horde of savages, and the danger can only be averted by prompt and energetic measures of defence. In the absence of an adequate military force the exigency seems to call for an effective militia organization, not under any general law, but a provisional levy selected for this special service, to be sent immediately to the threatened points of attack. In this connection, it may not be chimerical to suggest that the experience in the Indian mode of warfare which the Chippewa Half-Breeds of the Red River have acquired, in their feuds with these very Yanktonnais, would render them a valuable auxiliary in any expedition sent against their old enemies.

Col. Steptoe's Fight with the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.

The steamer Panama arrived this morning from the north, and brings the following intelligence concerning the reported battle between Col. STEPTOE and the Indians. The Olympia *Pioneer and Democrat* of May 28 says: Just as we were getting our paper ready for press an express arrived from Col. STEPTOE, in the Simcoe Valley, with dispatches from Lieut. COL. CASEY and letters to his Excellency GOV. MCMULLEN, informing them of the defeat on the 16th inst., at the first crossing of the Snake River, about thirty miles above its junction with the Columbia, of the command of Col. STEPTOE. The command consisted of five companies, or four hundred men. The Indians are reported to have been fifteen hundred strong, and composed of the Snake, Palouse and other tribes. The action resulted in three officers and fifty men killed. Two of the officers killed are Capt. WYNDERS and Lieut. GARDEN. The Colonel and two horses of the officers killed are Capt. WYNDERS and Lieut. GARDEN. The Colonel and two horses belonged to the command and all but sixty pack animals. In fact so complete has been the rout that the officer in command was compelled to fall back with the remnant of his command. The battle took place while the regulars were in the act of crossing the river. Colonel STEPTOE had proceeded into the Snake country expressly to treat with them, or proceed to hostilities if necessary. The object of his visit was probably of a similar character with that of Major HALLER, which resulted in a like unfortunate manner. Major HALLER proceeded there with one hundred and four men, and in the peaceable manner of the emigrants in 1854. He returned without the murderers, but with fourteen of his command killed and wounded on litters.

It is much to be feared we are on the eve of a general outbreak among the savages in the north, and it is quite probable they have been incited, or are now urged on by Mormon emissaries. Gen. CLARKE has ordered reinforcements to proceed at once up the Columbia River to the scene of hostilities. The sloop-of-war St. Mary's, now lying at Mare Island Navy Yard, has received orders also to sail for Puget Sound to cooperate with the land forces. She will be ready in a few days to start.

Illinois Central Railroad.

We learn that the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad have made a call upon the stockholders of that Company for an instalment of 20 per cent. on their shares. This is an important and unexpected movement, the result of which upon the fortunes of the road is yet to be demonstrated.

The Pembina Trade.

The St. Paul papers of the 26th ult. speak of the arrival of the advanced trains from Pembina, on their annual trading trip to that city. Altogether it is believed that the trains will bring down furs to the value of $30,000, besides about $20,000 in gold with which to complete their purchases.

Coal in Minnesota.

Specimens of a good quality of bituminous coal are said to have been recently discovered on the Blue Earth and its tributaries in Minnesota. In one case an extensive vein was struck, specimens of which have been presented to the [illegible]

The Nicaragua Transit.

Final Settlement of the Imbroglio—the Contract given to Commodore Vanderbilt—Full particulars of the Commodore's last Coup d'Etat—Shipment of Specie, via Havana, to San Juan—M. Felix Belly outwitted—The Transit Route to be Opened Immediately.

From the N. Y. Times, June 28.

From private correspondence received by the Moses Taylor, as well as from a source in this city that may be implicitly relied on, we have received important information relative to Nicaragua Transit matters.

It seems that the concession of the Nicaragua Transit by the Government of that Republic to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, and their associates, must be regarded as an *fait accompli*.

About two weeks ago there came passengers in the Star of the West the famous Webster, Vanderbilt's agent, and Mr. Genell, a partner of one of the members of the Nicaragua Assembly, and a large and influential property-holder in the country. Webster had all the time a dispatch in his pocket, and it is said that no one was more surprised at his success than the Commodore himself.

The principal document is the deed of concession itself—dated the 8th of May last—which grants to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, and their associates, the exclusive right of conveying passengers across the Isthmus of Nicaragua by the lake, Nicaragua and the River San

REAL ESTATE.

TO MECHANICS AND LABORERS—If you are in want of a home, or wish to buy lots on the South Side, which we can sell you on easy terms, and which are cheap, call at once at 1 Reaper Block, corner of Randolph and Clark sts.

WHO WILL BUY OR TRADE—NO. 1 Reaper Block, corner of Randolph and Clark sts.—We have a splendid, healthy, desirable residence, situated in the town of Lake View, within a few minutes' walk of the Lake Shore. The house is two stories high, with basement, kitchen, cottage style. There is also a good barn on the premises. The lot is 100 feet front, more or less, deep. Any one wishing to purchase a home will find this property for sale at a bargain. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Agents, 1 Reaper Block, corner of Randolph and Clark sts.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars—Consisting of one Two-story Milwaukee brick store, with dwelling attached, on Clark street, between Division and Oak streets. Lot 24 feet front, by 100 feet deep. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Agents, 1 Reaper Block, corner of Randolph and Clark sts.

Whatever must be sold within a few days. Inquire of a great sacrifice. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Agents, 1 Reaper Block, corner of Randolph and Clark sts.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing 160 acres of land, in Wenona County, Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, on the Bureau creek and Missouri branch, with 100 acres under cultivation; the balance timber land; will exchange for property in Chicago, or will sell on long time. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Agents, 1 Reaper Block, corner of Randolph and Clark sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Lot on the corner of Clark and Division sts., 66 feet front, by 132 feet deep. Also, a lot on the north side of the same, and adjoining, 66 feet front, by 132 feet deep. Also, a lot on the south side of the same, and adjoining, 66 feet front, by 132 feet deep. Also, a lot on the east side of Clark street, and adjoining, 66 feet front, by 132 feet deep. Also, a lot on the west side of Clark street, and adjoining, 66 feet front, by 132 feet deep. Also, a lot on the north side of Division street, and adjoining, 66 feet front, by 132 feet deep. Also, a lot on the south side of Division street

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

MONDAY EVENING, June 29.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—There is no change whatever to notice in financial matters. Money is plenty at bank for all produce and legitimate business purposes. The banks accommodate liberally all customers whose notes are always paid at maturity. Money to pay old debts is still a very severe article. Rates at discount, as usual, ten per cent. Gold is without demand, and retails in small lots at 1@1¼ per cent. premium. Currency is in fair supply. Rather more eastern funds are in circulation than have been noticed for several months past. Our traders would do well to keep a sharp "look-out" for bank or banks counterfeited. Exchange is in fair supply at ¼ per cent. In the street and among the note-brokers, there is very little doing. Rates nominal at 1½@2¼ per cent. per month. The following table shows the amount of imports since Jan. 1st, into the port of New York, as compared with the corresponding period for the last two years:

For the week.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Dry goods	$6,500,000	$4,000,000	$1,000,000
General merch'dise	5,540,463	3,365,139	1,660,621
Total for week	$12,040,463	$7,365,139	$2,660,621
Prev'sly reported	112,097,377	112,052,410	4,307,079
Since January 1	$124,137,840	$119,417,549	$66,967,700

The saving on imports alone would are long relieve the country from all financial embarrassment. But it is not alone in the matter of foreign merchandise that economy is exercised. It has been estimated that the actual saving to the country for several months past by the economy exercised by the people would average a million of dollars per day. This may seem a large figure; but there are good grounds to believe the estimate sufficiently low. With the fair prospects for a good crop and the present activity in the produce market, and the large amounts that are changing hands added to the rigid economy practiced by the people "the good time coming" cannot be many months before us.

COMMERCIAL.—There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, with an active feeling in Breadstuffs. Flour is still quiet, holders' prices being above the mark for shippers. Some brands of choice Extra Spring were sold at $8 75, and $8 per bbl. delivered. Wheat opened actively at 66c free on board for No 2, with sales of several cargoes at that figure. On the receipt of the New-York news, the feeling was duller, and a few small lots changed hands at 65½c, in store—rallying, however, before the close to 66c, in store. There was a very active demand for No 1 at 70c free on board. The day's transactions amount to about 35,000 bush-ls. Corn was in active demand with, however, but little improvement in price' Choice Canal sold at 53½c, afloat; and Common do at 48 a 50c, afloat; Hot Canal 49 a 49c, afloat; No 1 Railroad, 49c, in store; No 2, 43 a 43½c, in store; Rejected at 38c, in store. Oats were not as active to-day, and yesterday prices were not sustained—the bulk of the sales being made at 91c, in store. In low instances 91½c in store, was obtained. Rejected Barley unchanged. High wines, dull and lower; sales at 18c. Hides rather lower. Wool, in fair demand, with no change in quotations. Tallow dull, at 9@9½. Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Potatoes, &c., very dull, and tendency downward.

Three propellers were chartered to-day, for corn to Buffalo, at 5c. and vessels at 4½c; corn to Ogdensburgh at 8½c.

At Cincinnati, yesterday, Mess Pork sold at $14 50; Whisky at 19a19½c.

At St. Louis yesterday sales of Highwines were made at 20c, closing with more firmness. Breadstuffs were drooping. Provisions, according to the *News*, "were a dead letter." Lead from the "Flourishing Mines" was sold at $5.15.

From the commercial article in the Montreal *Witness* of the 26th, we clip the following:

The quantity of Canada Flour coming forward is not large, and it is believed that mills have, for the most part, ground and forwarded their stocks of wheat. In some regions there is a good deal of Wheat yet in the farmers' hands, but in others very little. All the accounts we receive from different parts of Canada, concur in stating that the crops look well, and that, as yet, the young grounds have suffered much from rain. On Thursday and yesterday, there has been an active demand for good brands of fresh ground Flour, and the trade has tended upwards.

THE CROPS, HARVEST, &c.

In accordance with a request made in our columns a day or two since, we have received several letters on the crops, harvest, &c., which we give below :—

TIBBITS, June 23, 1868.

EDITORS CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE :

The prospects for a big crop of Timber Wheat was good up to Sunday noon, when it was struck with the rust. To-day we learn the whole is affected, and that it is doubtful whether some fields will pay the expense of harvesting. If good weather continue hot and showery a few days longer, the Spring Wheat cannot escape the same disease.

Yours truly,
CATTELL & MORE.

MONTICELLO, Shelby Co., Ill., June 29, 1868.

EDITORS CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE :

The wheat crop for thirty miles around this place is very encouraging, and the reaping machines are busy at work. From all appearances there will be a far very large yield of much better quality than last year's. There is a large amount of the old wheat crop yet in the farmers' hands—partly because of the low prices, and partly on account of the scarcity of threshing machines and fanning mills.

The corn crop is doing much better than expected. During the recent fine weather, quite a large amount has been planted, and most of it is coming up good.

There were not much oats sown here, but what there are, look finely.

First rate fanning mills and threshing machines are wanted in this region. I think fifty could be sold readily.

Much complaint exists here because of the high rates of freights on the Illinois Central Railroad. A car load of live stock, valued at $700, has to be shipped from this point to Chicago for $100, and for a car load of flour, valued at $400, the charge is $54. Is this equality ?

Yours, &c.
S. SPEAR.

The following letters have been tendered us, for the use of our readers, by C. H. Scriven, Esq., Advertising Agent, in this city :

URBANA, Ill., 26th June.

Wheat.—This crop is just commencing to whiten for the harvest. It is about two weeks in advance—free from rust, and mostly from common impurities. Farmers will commence harvesting as early as the 1st of July. A good crop of wheat.

Corn.—This crop is decidedly *doubtful*. Some planted as early as 20th of April, not drowned out, looks very well, although it is much behind the time. Some late seed has been planted since the 14th inst., and unless the season be extended till the fall months, it is not likely to mature. Hedge.—Has a fair growth, but crop somewhat affected by the dry weather. Some wanted to be put in the fall months, it is not likely to mature.

Hogs.—The hog crop is fair; large numbers will be for sale here. Farmers have held on for better prices until the number has accumulated to a considerable extent.

J. O. CUNNINGHAM, Ed. "Union."

DECATUR, Iowa, June 26th.

Wheat—Is more than usually good. The acreage is large, and the yield will be about twenty-five per cent greater than last year.

Corn is in tolerable condition; the rains of the last few days have helped it much. The yield will be about as usual.

Oats are first rate.

C. C. FLINT, Ed. "Times."

PEORIA, Ill., June 29.

Wheat on the uplands, and everywhere where bottom-ground crops looks well, better than last year. Probably nearly the same amount of acres standing that there were last year. Straw is rather the heavy in proportion, and in some parts the stand bag is appearing in considerable.

Corn looks much better than last year; not so much put in on account of rains, and a good deal has to be put over. Not the amount of acres growing, but probable chances of maturing considerably better than they were a month ago.

Spring wheat, and a greater breadth than last year. Potatoes, too, are doing very much put in; doing well.

C. E. JUDSON, Ed. of *Journal*.

MCGREGOR, IOWA, June 26.

Wheat—Is a fair average yield better than

Corn—Is now so good; the rains delayed planting four or six weeks; many farmers have not all corn, procured their seed from Kentucky, which is hurt to advise the autumn frosts.

Oats and Rye will yield well. Hungarian grass comes on extensively. The prospect is better.

Hogs—Are not the most in the hog line; considerably larger than the last year.

J. MARSH, Ed. *Journal*.

MOLINE, Ill., June 26, 1868.

Wheat—At present writing the weather having materially improved, the prospects of the county it will be a large average yield, and in all, but the present indications there is a

Corn—Is very well, but we certainly have not taken the advantage of the favorable weather to put in the most or our Corn—this being composed of both and valleys, unfavorable to our low lands.

Oats—Are looking well, and but little Barley sowed.

C. C. FLINT, Ed. of *Republican*.

DIXON, Lee Co., Ill., June 27, 1868.

Wheat—Is about an average yield, and looks very well, although it is behind the time. Corn—A good deal has been planted since the 14th inst., and unless the season be extended till the fall months, it is not likely to mature.

Hogs—Are in fair; large numbers will be for sale here. Farmers have held on for better prices until the number has accumulated to a considerable extent.

A. G. CUNNINGHAM, Ed. "Union."

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 28th.

Wheat—Is more than usually good. The acreage is large, and the yield will be about twenty-five per cent greater than last year.

Corn is in tolerable condition; the rains of the last few days have helped it much. The yield will be about as usual.

Oats are first rate.

C. C. FLINT, Ed. "Times."

FREEPORT, Ill., June 29.

Wheat on the uplands, and everywhere where bottom-ground crops looks well, better than last year. Probably nearly the same amount of acres standing that there were last year. Straw is rather the heavy in proportion, and in some parts the stand bag is appearing in considerable.

Corn looks much better than last year; not so much put in on account of rains, and a good deal has to be put over. Not the amount of acres growing, but probable chances of maturing considerably better than they were a month ago.

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A. G. CUNNINGHAM, Ed. "Union."

Receipts of Produce by R. R., June 30.

[Reported specially for the Chicago Daily Press.]

By Galena and Chicago Union Railroad—4 cars wheat, 19 do corn, 1 do oats, 1 do barley, 2 do flour, 1 do hogs, 1 do sheep, 1 do hides, 1 do wool, 1 do pork, 1 do lard, 1 do tallow, 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, 1 do potatoes, 1 do hay, 1 do lumber, 1 do sundries.

By Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—2 cars wheat, 1 do corn, 1 do oats, 1 do barley, 1 do flour, 1 do hogs, 1 do cattle, 1 do hides, 1 do wool, 1 do pork, 1 do lard, 1 do tallow, 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, 1 do potatoes, 1 do hay, 1 do lumber, 1 do sundries.

By Chicago and Rock Island Railroad—18 cars wheat, 1 do corn, 1 do oats, 1 do barley, 1 do flour, 1 do hogs, 1 do cattle, 1 do hides, 1 do wool, 1 do pork, 1 do lard, 1 do tallow, 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, 1 do potatoes, 1 do hay, 1 do lumber, 1 do sundries.

By Michigan Central Railroad—Morning train—Hubbard & Co 1 car corn. Morning train—Hubbard & Co 1 car corn. Day train—Hubbard & Co 1 car corn. Day train—Hubbard & Co 1 car corn. Day